

BERSENEV, A.S.; LIPNITSKIY, A.M., red.; VISHNIRSKIY, M.M., inzh.,
retsensent; AVERBUKH, N.M., inzh., red.; KUREPINA, G.N.,
red. izd-va; ROZOV, L.K., tekhn. red.

[Flaws in casting, their prevention and correction] Brak
lit'ia, ego preduprezhdenie i ispravlenie. Pod obshchei red.
A.M.Lipnitsakogo. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 69 p. (Biblioteka
liteishchika, no.11) (MIRA 15:4)

(Founding)

VYSHEMIRSKIY, M. M.

PA 233T82

USSR/Metallurgy - Cast Iron, Technology

Sep 52

"Production of High-Strength Cast Iron in Small Foundries," M. M. Vyshemirskiy, S. I. Kruglov, Engineers

"Litey Proizvod" No 9, pp 27-29

Cites: difficulties experienced by small foundry shops due to necessity of having devices for making Mg alloys and for introducing these alloys into ladle. Attempting to develop simple and inexpensive technological process, suggests Mg-ferrosilicon with 20-25% Mg and 55-60% Si as alloy most suitable for modification of metal in ladle in process of obtaining high-strength cast irons. Application of alloy eliminates double inoculation with Cu-Mg and ferrosilicon which occurs in usual process.

233T82

VYSHEMIRSKIY, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; SLITSKAYA, I.M., inzh., red.;
FRECHER, D.P., red.izd-va; GVIRTIS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Making large iron castings with a prescribed hardness and an optimum amount of machining allowance] Izgotovlenie krupnykh chugunnykh otlivok s zadannoi tverdost'iu i optimal'noi velichinoy pripuska. Leningrad, 1963. 24 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhn. propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriya: Liteinoe proizvodstvo, no.6)
(MIRA 17:3)

VYSEMIIRSKIY, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; LEBEDEV, K.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk,
retsensent; SKOBNIKOV, K.M., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; YARKO-
VETSKAYA, A.I., red.izd-va; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhn.red.

[Coremaker] Sterzhenshchik. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 172 p.
(Coremaking) (MIRA 13:5)

1. ZASLAVSKIY, M. Ya.: VYSEHIRSKIY, M. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Iron Founding
7. Producing castings from magnesium iron of high strength.
Rech. transp. 12 No. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

25(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1611

Vyshenskiy, Mikhail Mikhaylovich

Formovshchik (Mold Maker) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 210 p.
12,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: A.N. Sokolov, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.:
O.V. Kolacheva, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: A.I.
Varkovetskaya; Tech. Ed.: L.V. Sokolova; Managing Ed. for Literature on
Machine Building Technology (Leningrad Division, Mashgiz):
Ye. P. Naumov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for skilled mold and pattern makers engaged in
preparing molds for ferrous and nonferrous casting.

COVERAGE: The book reviews modern casting techniques for cast iron, steel, and
nonferrous metals. Various molding media and compounds are described together
with their mechanical properties and suitability for different casting methods.
Basic principles of mold making, the design of proper gating systems, feedheads,
chills and commonly used tools and machines are explained and illustrated.
Card 1/4

Mold Maker

SOV/1611

Basic casting methods are listed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 56 Soviet references.

Foreword	3
Ch. I. Casting Alloys and Their Properties	5
1. Methods of testing metals	5
2. Structure of metals and alloys	7
3. Castability of alloys	8
4. Cast iron and its properties	15
5. Casting of steel	25
6. Casting of nonferrous metals	27
Ch. II. Basic Information About Molding Materials	31
1. Molding materials and properties required of them	31
2. Properties of molding materials and methods for determining them	38
3. Composition of molding compounds	47
4. Additives to prevent sticking and mold washes	55
Ch. III. Tools, Fixtures, and Equipment for Mold Making	61
1. Tools and fixtures	61
Card 24	

Mold Maker

80V/1611

2. Flasks	62
3. Pattern material	68
Ch. IV. Production Planning in Mold Making	
1. Principles of planning casting processes	74
2. Gating systems	74
3. Feedheads	79
4. Vents	88
5. Chills	98
	99
Ch. V. Equipment and Arrangements for Machine Molding	
1. Advantages of machine molding	102
2. Compacting mold compound with ramming machines	102
3. Mold-making machines	103
4. Molding machine equipment	112
	126
Ch. VI. Special Casting Methods	
1. Permanent mold casting	140
2. Centrifugal casting	140
Card 3/4	142

Mold Maker

SOV/1611

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| 3. Continuous casting | 142 |
| 4. Die casting | 144 |
| 5. Investment casting | 144 |
| 6. Shell molds | 148 |

- | | |
|---|-----|
| Ch. VII. Efficient Methods of Mold Making | 156 |
| 1. Mold making with fast setting bonding compounds | 156 |
| 2. Methods of producing large castings | 162 |
| 3. Methods for increasing dimensional accuracy of large castings | 178 |
| 4. Castings from high-strength cast iron with spheroidal graphite | 186 |
| 5. Assembling molds | 187 |
| 6. Organization of mold makers' work | 193 |
| Ch. VIII. Basic Kinds of Rejects and Preventive Methods | 197 |

Bibliography	209
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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TS243.V95)

GO/amp
5-28-59

Card 4/4

37851

S/080/62/035/005/014/015
D247/D307

15.9203

AUTHORS: Usov, Yu. N., Skvortsova, Ye. V., Vyshemirskiy, V. S.,
Alferova, G. V., Klyushnikova, G. G. and Smirnova,
N. S.

TITLE: Polymerization of the butane-butene fraction of crack-
ing gases on a phosphoric acid film catalyst

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 5, 1962,
1148-1150

TEXT: Various carriers for films of phosphoric acid, based on na-
tural silica, were investigated. The film catalysts were prepared
directly on the base of ground quartz or sands treated with HF.
The reaction was carried out under constant flow conditions. An
increase in pressure from atmospheric to 40 - 50 atm was found to
result in lower efficiency of the polymerization process. A series
of coarse-grained sands were also prepared as carriers to investi-
gate the effects of impurities and of specific grain surfaces. Re-
sults, expressed as the yield of diisobutylene polymer as a per-

Card 1/2

Polymerization of the ...

S/080/62/035/005/014/015
D247/D307

centage of the butenes present and as grams per liter of the carrier per hour, are given for a series of carriers for the film catalyst and for various times for the reaction. Optimum conditions for the process were found to be (at atmospheric pressure): a temperature of 175 - 185°C, an input rate of 75 hour⁻¹ for the reactants and a periodical addition of fresh phosphoric acid for the catalyst at the rate of 0.5 - 0.7% of the original quantity per hour. After working for 50 hours under these conditions, the activity and yields using films on quartz became comparable with those obtained with the industrial catalyst (phosphoric acid on kieselghur). Sand- or quartz-based catalysts were easier to regenerate by aqueous washing and air or steam and air blowing than the industrial catalyst. Acid-resistant steel used as a reactor vessel did not effect the reaction. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N. G. Chernyshevskogo (Saratov State University imeni N. G. Chernyshevskiy)

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1961

Card 2/2

VYSHEMIRSKIY, V.S.

Geomorphologic evidence of tectonic structures in central
Yakutia. Uch.zap.SGU 65:175-188 '59. (MIRA 16:1)
(Yakutia—Geology, Structural)

VYSHEMIRSKIY, V.S.

Geological age of the Lena River. Uch.zap. SGU 74:277-279 '60.
(MIRA 15:7)
(Lena River—Geological time)

VYSHEMIRSKIY, V.S.

Migration of scattered bitumens as revealed by the Verkhoyansk piedmont region and the Stavropol Plateau. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.7:3-8 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.G. Chernyshevskogo.

(Verkhoyansk Range--Bitumen)
(Stavropol Plateau--Bitumen)

VYSHENSKAYA, V. F., CAND TECH SCI, ^{Study} "INVESTIGATION OF THE
TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF DIFFUSION COEFFICIENTS OF GASES."
ALMA-ATA, 1961. (INSTITUTE OF POWER ENGINEERING ACAD SCI
KAZSSR). (KL-DV, 11-61, 21B).

-131-

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; LATYAYEVA, V.N.; VYSHINSKAYA, L.I.

Reactions of benzoyl peroxide with titanocene derivatives. Dokl.
AN SSSR 138 no.5:1126-1129 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom
gosudarstvennom universitet im. N.I. Lobachevskogo. 2. Chlen-
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Razuvayev).
(Benzoyl peroxide) (Titanium)

8/124/62/000/004/025/030
D251/D301

17.1/50

AUTHOR: Vyshenskaya, V. F.

TITLE: Coefficients of diffusion of gases at high temperatures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 4, 1962, 134, abstract 4B828 (Tr. Kazakhst. un-ta, 1960, no. 2, 77-82)

TEXT: A study was made of diffusion in a binary mixture of gases and the coefficients of binary diffusion were determined for different temperatures. The system iodine-carbon dioxide was investigated. The coefficient of diffusion was determined by a gravimetric method. Tubes were fused into spherical quartz retorts, so that the ends of the pipes reached the centers of the retorts. A retort was evacuated and into it there was introduced a known quantity of crystalline iodine which on heating was completely vaporized. The retort was placed in a furnace and continuously flushed with carbon dioxide heated to the required temperature. After the diffusion time had elapsed, the flask was removed from

Card 1/3

Coefficients of diffusion ...

S/124/62/000/004/025/030
D251/D301

the furnace and the iodine remaining in it was completely crystallized. The mass of the remaining iodine was then determined by weighing. The volume of iodine vapor, and the volume of carbon dioxide were then determined; and the coefficient of diffusion was evaluated according to the formula describing the process. Data were obtained in the temperature interval 280 - 1000°C (the coefficient of binary diffusion varied from 0.176 to 0.79 cm²/sec). The values obtained by measurement were compared with those obtained theoretically by the formulas of Sezerlend, Chepmen-Enskog, and the iteration formula proposed by N. D. Kosov (in the collection Issledovaniye fiz. osnov rabochego protsessu topok i pechey, Izd-vo AN KazSSR, 1957). It is established that Sezerlend's formula agrees badly with the experiment - the difference is of the order of 25 - 30%. The Chepmen-Enskog formula gives a more correct temperature dependence - the difference does not exceed 45%. The description, so well done, of the experiment gives also the interpolation formula of Kosov which, apparently, is a successful approximation to the Chepmen-Enskog formula. In contrast to the latter, the interpolation formula is convenient in practice, since it

Card 2/3

Coefficients of diffusion ...

S/124/62/000/004/025/030
D251/D30

does not require the calculation of the impact integrals in dependence on the forces of mutual action. To these results are added the investigation of diffusion in the systems H_2 - CO_2 , H_2 - N_2 and CO_2 - N_2 in the temperature interval 20 -- 800°C. Abstractor's note: Complete translation. 7

Card 3/3

VYSHENSKAYA, V. F.; KOSOV, N. D.

Temperature dependence of the diffusion coefficients of gases.
Tempo- i massoper. 1:181-187 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. S. M. Kirova.

(Gases at high temperatures) (Diffusion)

TABLE I BOOK EXPLANATION 807/1179

Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan. Universitet.

Isakovich Professor's papers. Voprosy teorii otzhitel'nosti (Study of Trans-
for Processes. Problems in the Theory of Relativity) Alma-Ata, 1999. 236 p.
Series ally inserted. 1,000 copies printed. (Series: Its Study)

Sponsoring Agency: Kazakhstanskaya vysshaya shkola i nauka; Kazakhstanskaya
gostinitsy Universitet im. S.M. Kirova.

Editorial Board: V.P. Kuznetsov, N.D. Kozov, and E.M. Petrova; Resp. Ed.:
L.A. Vain; Tech. Ed.: L.D. Kuznetsov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for research physicists and engi-
ners. It can also be used by instructors and students at universities.

CONTENT: The articles of this collection contain the results of 19 studies in
transport problems and the general theory of relativity made from 1955 to 1958
by the staff of the Kazakhstanskaya vysshaya shkola i nauka; Kazakhstanskaya
universiteta im. S.M. Kirova (Department of General Physics and Theoretical
Physics of the S.M. Kirov Kazakh State University). The articles are arranged
in two groups. Group one contains 16 articles concerning the research activity
of the Kazakhstanskaya vysshaya shkola i nauka; Kazakhstanskaya vysshaya shkola
Laboratory of the Department of General Physics) in the investigation of trans-
port processes of matter, impulse and energy; group two contains three articles
reporting on studies of the Department of Theoretical Physics on problems of the
theory of relativity. Article one of the collection is an introduction and re-
views the problems of transport processes and gives a fairly detailed bibliog-
raph of contributions of members of physics department of Kazakh State Uni-
versity. 10 personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Kuznetsov, V.P., and V.P. Kozov. Simulation of Light Produced by Gauss Radiation from a Cylindrical Source	89
Kozov, V.P., and V.P. Kuznetsov. Light Exchange Between Mirror and Mirror Surfaces	97
Kozov, V.P. Application of the Normal Thermal Region Method in the Determination of the Coefficient of Diffusion of Liquids	101
Kuznetsov, V.P., and N.D. Kozov. Temperature Dependence of the Coefficient of Diffusion of Gases	111
Kozov, N.D. Relation Between Coefficients of Inter- and Self-Diffusion	116
Petrova, E.M., and V.P. Kuznetsov. Penetration Limiting Process of Gas Under Compression	117
Kuznetsov, V.P. Motion of a Viscous Liquid Inside a Cone With a Porous Side Surface	119
Kuznetsov, V.P. An Accurate Solution of the Equation of Energy	121
Kuznetsov, V.P. Contribution to the Investigation of the Thermal Region of a Heterogeneous Process	127
Kuznetsov, V.P., and N.D. Kozov. Turbulent Mixing in Volume	127
Kuznetsov, V.P., and V.A. Potelovskiy. The Minkowski-Schrodinger Method in Its Application to the Plane Surface Problem	129

II. PROBLEMS OF THE THEORY OF RELATIVITY

Kuznetsov, V.P. Law of Conservation for a System of Rotating Bodies in the General Theory of Relativity	192
Kuznetsov, V.P., and E.M. Petrova. The System of Spherically Symmetrical Bodies in the General Theory of Relativity	209
Kuznetsov, V.P. Features of a Moment of Momentum (Kinetic Moment) and of a Moment of Force in Relativistic Mechanics	229

AVAILABILITY: Library of Congress (871.145)

Card 3/3

24/Nov/99
7-89-61

L5253

S/862/62/001/000/008/012
E202/E492

17.11.69

AUTHORS: Vyshenskaya, V.F., Kosov, N.D.

TITLE: Study of the temperature dependence of the diffusion coefficient of gases

SOURCE: Teplo- i massoperenos. t.1: Teplofizicheskiye kharakteristiki materialov i metody ikh opredeleniya. Ed. by A.V.Lykov and B.M.Smol'skiy. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1962, 181-187

TEXT: This paper comprises a critical review of works carried out in the Kafedra obshchey fiziki (Department of General Physics) at the Kazakh State University under the supervision of Professor L.A.Vulis. Gravimetric and absorptive-freezing out methods are discussed in detail and it is concluded that the former are unsuitable for the determination of the above coefficient where the gases have similar molecular weights, while the latter should not be used when the gases have similar freezing points. A brief review of the temperature dependence of the above diffusion coefficient is also given, including the means of extrapolating for higher temperatures and the use of various empirical relations. The relation of Ye.V.Kuvshinskiy, who found Card 1/2

Study of the temperature ...

S/862/62/001/000/008/012
E202/E492

that the coefficient of mutual diffusion of two gases is proportional to the square root of the product of the coefficients of self-diffusion of these gases, is commented upon. The work is concluded by comparing the Chapman-Enskog formula with experimental data and a formula suggested by the author. These comparisons showed close agreement. Values of the coefficients of diffusion for I₂-CO₂; CO₂-H₂; H₂-N₂; CO₂-N₂ and I₂-N₂ in the temperature ranges from 179 to 1002, 20 to 810, 20 to 400, 20 to 310°C and 179 to 600°C respectively are tabulated. There are 3 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. S.M.Kirova.
(Kazakh State University imeni S.M.Kirov)

Card 2/2

S/262/62;000;014;002;016
1007/1207

AUTHORS: Vyshenskaya, V. F. and Kosov, N. D.

TITLE: On the interdependence of diffusion coefficients for gases

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 42. Silovyye ustanovki, no. 14, 1961, 14, abstract 42.14.75 (Tr. Kazakhsk. in-ta, no. 2, 1960, 73-76)

TEXT: A formula linking diffusion coefficients for gases in a single expression, is suggested and experimentally checked.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

VYSHNEKAYA, V. F. and KOSOV, N. D.

"Study of temperature function of the gas diffusion coefficient."

Report presented at the 1st All-Union Conference on Heat- and Mass- Exchange,
Minsk, BSSR, 5-9 June 1961

S/196/61/000/001/003/006
E073/E535

11.9200

AUTHOR: Vyshenskiy, V.V.

TITLE: Convective Heat Exchange in a Cyclone Chamber

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika,
1961, No.1, p.11, abstract No.1G58. Tr. In-ta energ.
AN KazSSR, 1960, 2, 294-302

TEXT: For elucidating the real values of quantities determining the intensity of diffusion and heat exchange in the cyclone as a function of various parameters of the process, an experimental study was made of the dependence of the convective heat exchange from the air vortex to the wall of the cyclone of the described equipment. Air was fed by means of a hose via a tubular muffle furnace into the cyclone chamber, which was cooled by water flowing in counter current in the jacket. The cooled air flows out through the diaphragm and an equalization cone. The dimensions of the cyclone were selected at the scale 1:4 of an existing large scale installation. The diameter of the diaphragm opening was 45 mm, the internal diameter of the cyclone was 106 mm, the external diameter 114 mm. The water jacket had Card 1/3

20189

Convective Heat Exchange ...

S/196/61/000/001/003/006
E073/E535

an internal diameter of 131 mm; the height of the cyclone was 170 mm, the cross-section of the air inlet into the cyclone was $7.4 \times 15.3 \text{ mm}^2$. In the experiments the flow rate as well as the cyclone wall temperature were measured from which the quantity of heat transferred from the air into the water could be calculated and also the magnitude of the temperature drop. The heat transfer in the cyclone was under steady state conditions with the air temperature, air and water flow rates remaining unchanged. Altogether 23 preliminary and 45 main experiments were made with outflow air speeds for the cyclone varying between 45 and 120 m/sec at 75-175°C. The drop between the average temperatures of the air vortex and the cyclone wall was 40 to 90°C. The air vortex cooled by 40-150°C, the water temperature in the jacket rose by 0.5-11.5°C. The results of the experiments for the given range of Reynolds numbers $Re_c = 60 \cdot 10^3$ to $600 \cdot 10^3$ with deviations of $\pm 10\%$ can be expressed by the formula

$$Nu_c = 0.018 \cdot Re_c^{0.8}$$

Comparison with the heat release in a straight tube and in a coil

Card 2/3

20189

Convective Heat Exchange ...

S/196/61/000/001/003/006
E073/E535

indicates the considerable increase in the intensity of convective heat exchange in the cyclone as compared to a straight tube and a coil. To establish the final relations for calculating the convective heat exchange in cyclone chambers, it is necessary to investigate the influence on the heat transfer of the diameter of the cyclone, the ratio of the inflow to the outflow cross-section, the surface roughness of the cyclone walls etc. This enables determining the dependence of Nu not only on Re but also on the geometric parameters and to eliminate the difficulties encountered in selecting the decisive dimension in the Reynolds criterion when comparing the heat transfer in a cyclone with that in a straight tube or a coil.

[Note: The above text is a full translation of the original Soviet abstract.]

Card 3/3

TONKONOGIY, A.V.; VYSHENSKIY, V.V.

Study of convective heat transfer using models of cyclone chambers.
Probl. Teploenerg. i prikl. teplofiz. no.1:183-205 '64.

Study of mass transfer using models of cyclone chambers. Ibid.:206-222
(MIRA 18:8)

VISHENSKIY, V. V.

"Investigation of convective heat and mass transfer in models of cyclone chambers"

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk,
4-12 May 1964.

Power Inst, AS KazSSR.

VYSHEMIRSKIY, V.S.; KROTOVA, V.A.

Particle-size distribution of Bashkiria and Vereya sandstones of
the Volga-Don region. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.1:185-188 J1 '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N.G.Chernyshevskogo.
Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym:
(Volga Valley--Particle size determination)
(Don Valley--Particle size determination)

VYSHNIRSKIY, V.S.

Upper paleozoic and mesozoic erosion and sediment accumulation in
Central Yakutia. Dokl. AN SSSR 98 no.5:821-823 0 '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Yakutia--Geology, Stratigraphic)

USOV, Yu.N.; SKVORTSOVA, Ye.V.; VYSHNEMIRSKIY, V.S.; ALFEROVA, G.V.;
KLYUSHNIKOVA, G.G.; SMIRNOVA, N.S.

Polymerization of the butane-butene fraction of cracked gas
on a phosphoric acid film catalyst. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35
no.5:1148-1150 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.G.
Chernyshevskogo.

(Butene)
(Polymerization) (Phosphoric acid)

VYSEMIIRSKIY, V.S.; VARLAMOV, I.P.

Phases of quaternary glaciation in western Verkhoyansk. Dokl. AN SSSR
109 no.1:167-168 J1-Ag '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.
(Verkhoyansk Range--Glacial epoch)

VYSHEMIRSKIY, V.S.

Using carbon coefficient method for determining oil potential.

Geol. nefti 2 no.6:46-50 Je '58.

(MIRA 11:7)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Carbon) (Oil fields--Valuation)

VYSEMIIRSKIY, V.S.; VARLANOV, I.P.

Development of the relief of the western Verkhoyansk Range,
and the adjacent parts of the Siberian Platform. Geog.sbor.
no.10:142-150 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Verkhoyansk Range--Geology, Structural)
(Siberian Platform--Geology, Structural)

Vyshemirskiy, V. S.

USSR/Geology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 33/47

Authors : Vyshemirskiy, V. S.

Title : Upper Paleozoic and Mesozoic regions of washout and depositions of Central Yakutya

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/5, 821-823, Oct 11, 1954

Abstract : Geological data on Upper Paleozoic and Mesozoic washout and deposition accumulation regions in Central Yakutya are presented. Five USSR references (1936-1948).

Institution : ...

Presented by : Academician N. M. Strakhov, August 14, 1954

VYSHEMIRSKIY, Vladislav Stanislavovich; VINNIKOVA, I. A., red.

[Geological conditions governing the metamorphism of coals
and oils] Geologicheskie uslovia metamorfizma uglei i nefii.
Saratov, Izd-vo Saratovskogo univ., 1963. 376 p.

(MIRA 18:4)

VYSHENKOV, I.; VASILENKO, A.

Start of an important work ("Using aviation in agriculture of northern regions" by N.S.Antrushin. Reviewed by I.V.Vyshenkov, A.Vasilenko). Grazhd.av.13 no.12:34 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Aeronautics in agriculture) (Antrushin, N.S.)

SOV/84-59-10-46/53

AUTHOR: Vyshenkov, I., Chief Engineer

TITLE: "Help Arrived from Russia"

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1959, Nr 10, pp 32-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a note on the first Soviet expedition to Afghanistan, sent to that country this year, for the extermination of locusts by request of the Afghan government. The expedition consisted of two Ar-1 airplanes flown by pilots I. Drachenko and B. Funov-Kal', ground personnel, and a group of Soviet agronomists. It stayed in Afghanistan (the Mazari-Sherif province) for 23 workdays, and exterminated locusts over an area of 23,074 hectares. On behalf of the Minister of Agriculture, the Governor General of the above-named province expressed deep gratitude for the help rendered and rewarded all members of the expedition with presents. There are 2 photographs.

ASSOCIATION: Upravleniye aviatsii spetsial'nogo primeneniya i
vozdushnykh s"yemok (Administration of Aviation for
Special Activities and Aerial Photography)

Card 1/1

VYSHENKOV, I.

From the institute to the field. Grazhd. av. 21 no.5:15 My '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Nachal'niy otdel sel'skokhozyaystvennoy aviatsii Gosudarstven-
nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Grazhdanskogo voen'nogo
flota.

VYSHENKOV, I.

Salting pastures from airplanes. Grazhd. av. 12 no.7:31 J1 '55.
(MIRA 11:6)

(Pastures) (Aeronautics in agriculture)

VysHENKOVA, O.I.

BOV/81-30-14-37685

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 262 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Il'inshiy, V.P., Seferovich, Ye.Ye., Uverskaya, A.Y., Volynskaya, Z.M.,
Vysnenkova, O.I.

TITLE: The Preparation of Crystalline Ferrous Bromide by the Sorption of Bromine
by a Ferrous Bromide Solution

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Gos. in-ta prikl. khimii, 1958, Nr 41, pp 193-209

ABSTRACT: Based on the data of the solubility in the system $\text{FeBr}_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and thermo-
chemical calculations on the system $\text{FeBr}_2 - \text{Br}_2$ (gas) and $\text{FeBr}_2 - \text{Fe}$,
the possibility of obtaining FeBr_2 without smoothing has been proved and
a method of production has been proposed.

M. Shiryayeva.

Card 1/1

VYSHENSKIY, V.V.

Study of convection heat exchange in a cyclone chamber. Izv.
AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. energ. no.2:22-31 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Heat—Convection)
(Metallurgical furnaces)

S/137/62/000/006/008/163
A005/A101

AUTHOR: Vyshenskiy, V. V.

TITLE: Investigating convective heat exchange in a cyclone chamber

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 2, abstract 6B6
("Izv. AN KazSSR, Ser. energ.", 1961, no. 2 (20) 22 - 31, Kaz. summary)

TEXT: The author investigated convective heat and mass exchange in cyclone chambers of various geometrical parameters, during hot-air blast within a wide range of inflow velocities. Convective heat-exchange was studied on cyclone chamber models of three diameters and at four different air-inflow zones. Heat-emission coefficients are obtained in a range of 14 to 165 m/sec inflow velocity into the cyclone. The results of the experiments performed are well described by the criterial equation $Nu^c = 0.17 Re^{0.83} \text{bx} (d_2/d_1)^{0.25}$ for smooth-walled chambers. The roughness of the wall of a 0.005 scale increases the intensity of heat-emission by a factor of 1.5 as compared with a smooth wall. A comparison of the results obtained with investigations of heat emission in other units shows

Card 1/2

Investigating...

S/137/62/000/006/008/163
A005/A101

that the intensity of heat emission in a cyclone is ten times higher than in the initial section of a straight pipe, or a spiral tube, and several times higher than in a turbulent flow in long tubes.

V. Oparysheva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

VYSHENSKIY, V.V.

Convection heat exchange in a cyclone chamber. Trudy Inst. energ.
AN Kazakh. SSR 2:294-302 '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(Furnaces)

CH
VYSHEPAN, K. D.

PROCESSED AND RECORDED

Accepter specificity in the glycolytic oxidation reduction system of muscle tissue. A. P. Braunovich and K. D. Vyshepan. *Bull. Acad. Sci. USSR Div. Biol. Sci. (1962)* (in English). 1 volume. KCl on distil. H₂O etc. of rabbit or frog muscles and acetone dried prepns. of such extra. were made up to a definite vol. with 0.17% NaHCO₃ + 0.075 M phosphate buffer. Spontaneous glycolysis of these solns. was prevented by the addn. of 0.14% NaF. Na hexosediphosphate (I), Na α-glycerophosphate (II) and soluble starch or glucose + hexokinase (III) (Meyerhof) were used as oxidizable substrates, and α-ketoglutaric (IV), oxalic (V) and -glutaric (VI) acids and phenylpyruvic acid (VII) were used as H acceptors. The extent of glycolysis after incubating combinations of the above substrates and H acceptors at 37° for 1 hr. was chd by analysis of ketoacids, lactic acid (VIII) and inorg. P in the solns. freed of protein with CCl₄COOH. In all systems where a reduction of pyruvic acid (IX) (used as a control) took place a practically equiv. decrease in IV was noted, with an equiv. increase in VIII, and, when I was used as a substrate, there was an equiv. increase in phosphoglyceric acid (X). Incubation of IV or IX with glucose and III caused considerable esterification of inorg. phosphate. V is similarly reduced but at a slightly lower rate, but no reduction of VI or VII with any of the substrates was observed, nor was any formation of X observed when I was used as a substrate. The glycolytic system of liver tissue seems to have a wider acceptor specificity than muscle tissue, or else the oxidation-reduction systems in liver tissue are of nonglycolytic origin. S. A. Kartala

OREKHOVICH, V.N., red.; VYSHEPAN, Ye.D., red.; MIRONOVA, A.M., tekhn.
red.

[Chemical foundations of the processes of vital activities]
Khimicheskie osnovy protsessov zhiznedatel'nosti. Moskva,
Medgiz, 1962. 330 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(BIOCHEMISTRY)

LEDNEVA, R.K.; VYSHEPAN, Ye.D.; IVANOVA, K.I.

Effect of cycloserine stereoisomers on the synthesis of protein and the lysis of B. coli cells. Antibiotiki 7 no.8:724-729 Ag '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

1. Otdel eksperimental'noy khimioterapii (zav. - prof. A.M. Chernukh) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMF SSSR.
(CYCLOSERINE; (ESCHERICHIA COLI) (PROTEINS)

VYSHEPAN, E.D.

The influence of specific enzyme poisons and some other chemical agents on the activity of glutamic aminopherase.

XV. Communication on the formation and breakdown of amino acids by intramolecular transfer of amino groups.

E.D. VYSHEPAN BOK, 5, no. 3, p. 271 1940.

1ST AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES									
PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p><i>ca</i></p> <p>Phosphorus and calcium metabolism in the Kashin-Bek disease. N. V. Budyreva, R. D. Vyshpan and S. M. Bychkov. <i>Arch. sci. biol.</i> (U.S.S.R.: <i>NATURE</i>, No. 2, 11/15 (in English, 15)(1940).—In children, affected or unaffected with the Kashin-Bek (urov) disease, in endemic districts the P and Ca balance is close to equil. In these districts the food is low in Ca, causing an improper Ca: P intake ratio. The Ca and P content of the blood is unaffected by the disease. T. Laane</p>																			
A 58-354 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										11									
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1ST AND 2ND CROPS																										3RD AND 4TH CROPS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
ca																										11F																									
<p>Metabolic reactions in skin. IV. The P metabolism in normal and pathological skin. H. Vysotskaya and S. Kaplanskaya-Katskaya. <i>Bull. Acad. Sci. USSR, Div. Chem. Sci.</i> 1943, 11, 931-3; cf. S. 11, 87-9 (1941); <i>Chem. Zvest.</i> 1943, 11, 931-3; cf. C. A. 38, 8032. The P content of normal human skin varies between 117 and 360 mg. % in dried samples (103%), 30 to 80 mg. % in fresh skin. This is in accordance with the results obtained by Brown. The quantity of inorg. P is 5 to 6 mg. % in dried skin, the acid-sol. fraction 45 to 130 mg. %, and the sum of lipoid and protein-bound P 85 to 100 mg. %. From observations made in human subjects as well as in animal experiments, it was found that the acid-sol. fraction increases considerably in tuberculous. If the skin was treated with H₂SO₄, croton oil, or ultraviolet radiation, the irritated part showed a considerable increase in the P content. O. H. P.</p>																																																			
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1ST AND 2ND DEGREES		3RD AND 4TH DEGREES	
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX			
CA		17	
<p>Determination of penicillin. M. M. Lavrov, E. E. Vyshegov, and A. M. Nenasheva (Inst. Biol. Prophylaxis of Infections, Moscow). <i>Biokhimiya</i> 10, 491-8 (1945) (English summary); cf. J. Hirsch, <i>Compt. rend. acad. sci. large sci. phys. nat.</i> No. 12, p. 38 (1943-44) (pub. 1945).--In the absence of an antibiotic, the bacterial cells in broth medium continue to multiply, and as a result there is an increase of respiration, as measured by a Warburg app. When penicillin is present, the amt. of O absorbed per unit time either remains const., or increases only slightly as compared to the control. Penicillin thus acts not on respiration but on the growth of the bacteria. An 18-hr. staphylococcus culture is centrifuged and suspended in a meat-peptone broth with 1% glucose. In each vessel of the Warburg app. is placed the same amt. of suspension, about 40-200 million cells per ml. Penicillin is then added in various concns. to each vessel, except to the control. Peptone broth is then added so that the vol. in each vessel is the same. The temp. is kept at 37°. Readings of the O absorbed are taken every 30 min. The method is accurate to 0.01-0.02 Oxford units, and the results are available after 1.2-1 hrs. No sterile materials are required. The method may be used not only for pure solns. of penicillin, but also for penicillin in blood and urine. H. Priestley</p>			
Inst. of Biological Prophylaxis of Infections, Moscow			
A 10-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
100000 MET OXY GEN		100000 MET OXY GEN	

1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS									
<div style="float: left; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> CA </div> <div style="float: right; width: 100px; text-align: center;"> 11C </div> <div style="clear: both;"></div> <p style="text-align: center;"> Changes in the respiratory activity of microbes grown on media with glucose. M. M. Levitov, R. D. Vyshpan, and A. M. Nenashina (Inst. Biol. Prophylaxis of Infections, Moscow). <i>Biokhimiya</i> 11, 235-46(1946).--As is known, the cholera vibrio is an obligatory aerobic, but if the culture medium contains glucose, the vibrio may thrive under anaerobic conditions. The same phenomenon is observed with cholera-like vibrios. These vibrios lose their respiratory power if grown on a medium contg. glucose. Their power to ferment sugar anaerobically is retained. 11. Priestley </p>										<div style="text-align: center;"> 11C </div>										<div style="text-align: center;"> 11C </div>									
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MAR 1947										MAR 1947										MAR 1947									

Synthesis by microorganisms of amino acids from keto acids and ammonium salts. E. D. Vyshnepan and Z. G. Mogilevskaya (Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow). *Biochimiya* 13, 32-4(1948).—Amino acids are not formed by *K. coli* and *C. sporogenes* from NH₄OAc and pyruvic acid. The ammonia is later found in the form of bacterial proteins. The argument that amino acids may have been formed, but that they were instantaneously converted into proteins, is untenable, since slowing up bacterial growth (high temp., anaerobic conditions, PrOH) did not lead to the detection of free amino acids. H. Priestley

VYSHEPAN, Ye.D.; KRASNOVA, T.V.; SHARLIKOVA, L.F.

Formation of α -toxin of (lecithinase C) of Bac. perfringens (type A). Bio-
khimiia 18 no.5:576-581 S-O '53. (MLR 6:10)

1. Laboratoriya khimii tkaney Instituta biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii
Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow.
(Lecithinases) (Bacteria, Pathogenic)

Vyshepan E.D.

the temperature of the reaction was 100°C. The reaction was carried out in the plant with a catalyst consisting of 10% glycerol. The pressure in the reactor was 10 atm. The reaction mixture was filtered of the sediment and the residue was used for the synthesis of the mechanism of the reaction.

Y. LEPAN, E.D

The content of o-amino acids in gramicidin S and in the
 bodies of some soil spore-forming bacteria. E. D. Vyshe-
 pko (Inst. Research New Antibiotics, Acad. Med. Sci.
 USSR, Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 19, 490-4 (1954).—By a
 method employing o-amino oxidase only an insignificant
 quantity of o-amino acids was found in the cells of *Bacillus*
brevis. In the hydrolyzate of gramicidin S under similar
 conditions o-phenylalanine was found. In the hydrolyzates
 of leucospirite *B. mycolites* there was 3.9% o-amino N of
 total amino N and of the dextrospirite, 1.8%. In view of the
 inaccuracies of the analytical method used, these differences
 cannot be regarded as being significant. B. S. Levine

gm

GAUZE, G.F., KUDRINA, Ye.S., TRENINA, G.A., TOROPOVA, Ye.G., VYSHEPAN, Ye.D.

Formation of a new antibiotic actinoidin in cultures of *Proactinomyces actinoides* [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki
3 no.1:51-55 Ja-F'53 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS,
actinoidin, prod. by *Proactinomyces actinoides* (Rus))
(HOCARDIA,
Proactinomyces actinoides, prod. of actinoidin (Rus))

VYSHEPAN, Ye.D., PORFIR'YEVA, R.P.

Ammonia and glutamine content in the brain in bacterial intoxication.
Vop.med.khim. 4 no.5:365-368 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Otdel eksperimental'noy khimioterapii Instituta farmakologii
i khimioterapii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(BACTERIA,

toxins, eff. on brain ammonia & glutamine (Rus))

(BRAIN, metab

ammonia & glutamine, eff. of bact. toxins (Rus))

(AMMONIA, metab.

brain, eff. of bact toxins (Rus))

(GLUTAMINE, metab.

same (Rus))

VYSHEPAN, Ye.D.; ZUYEVA, V.S.

Effect of chlortetracycline on enzymatic hydrolysis of adenosinteri-phosphoric acid. Biokhimiia 24 no.5:833-837 8-0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Otdel eksperimental'noy khimioterapii Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.

(ADENYLPHOSPHATE chem.)

(CHLORTETRACYCLINE chem.)

(EDATHAMIL chem.)

VYSHEPAN, Ye.D.; IVANOVA, K.I.; CHERNYKH, A.M.

Effect of d,l-cycloserine on the process of transamination. Biol.
eksp.biol.i med. 47 no.8:52-55 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR (dir. - deyst-
vitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Zakusov), Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'-
nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Zakusovym.

(CYCLOSERINE pharmacol.)

(LIVER metab.)

(GLUTAMATES metab.)

(PYRUVATES metab.)

VYSHEPAN, Ye.D.; IVANOVA, K.I.

Obtaining polynucleotide phosphorylase from *Azotobacter vinelandii*
and polynucleotide synthesis. Sovr. metod. v biokhim. 1:259-266 '64.
(MIRA 18:5)

TONGUR, V.S.; VISHEPAN, Ya.D.

Second Conference on Nucleic Acids. Usp. sovr. biol. 60 no.1:
152-159 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

TONGUR, V.S.; VLADYCHENSKAYA, N.S.; ROMANOV, V.V.; VYSHEPAN, Ye.D.

Characteristics of RNA not extract able by pH 6,0 phenol from
Escherichia coli. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no. 2:65-68
1964. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii nukleinovyykh kislot Instituta
biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR. Predstavlena
deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.N.Grekhovichen.

TONGUR, V.S.; BALANDIN, I.G.; VYSHEPAN, Ye.D.; KHOROSHUTINA, E.B.

Synthesis of RNA in cell-free homogenates of leaves infected
with tobacco mosaic virus. Vop. virus 8 no.2:142-144 Mr-Apr'63
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

VYSHEPAN, Ye.D.; IVANOVA, K.I.; CHERNUKH, A.M.

Depression of the activity of glutamic-pyruvic aminopherase
with DL-cycloserine and other compounds. Biul. eksp. biol.
i med. 52 no.7:76-80 J1 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii (direktor - deyst-
vitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Zakusov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Zakusovym.
(TRANSAMINASE) (CYCLOSERINE)

VYSHEPAN, Ye.D.; IVANOVA, K.I.; LEDNEVA, R.K.

Formation and deamination of alanine in E. coli. *Biochimia*
26 no.4:758-763 JI-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Department of Chemotherapy, Research Institute of Pharmacology
and Chemotherapy, Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR,
Moscow.

(ESCHERICHIA COLI)
(ALANINE)

VYSHEPAN, Ye.D.; IVANOVA, K.I.; LEDNEVA, R.K.

Mechanism of the action of cycloserine stereoisomers on the microbial cell. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.10:58-60 0 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz otdela khimioterapii (zav. - prof. A.M.Chernukh) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii (dir. -- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V.Zakusov) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.V.Zakusovym.
(CYCLOSERINE) (ESCHERICHIA COLI)

OREKHOVICH, V.N., otv. red.; BRAUNSHTEYN, A.Ye., red.; KAPLANSKIY, S.Ya., red.; RED'KIN, I.A., red.; VYSHEPAN, Ye.D., red.; KUZ'MINA, N.S., tekhn. red.

[Problems arising in modern biochemistry] Aktual'nye voprosy sovremennoi biokhimii. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.2. [Chemistry and the mechanism of enzyme action] Khimiia i mekhanizm deistviia fermentov. 1962. 251 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii. 2. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow (for Orekhovich, Braunshteyn, Kaplanskiy). (ENZYMES)

VYSHEPAN, Ye.D.; LEDNEVA, R.K.; IVANOVA, K.I.

Free amino acids in *Escherichia coli* during the blockade of protein synthesis by chlortetracycline. *Biokhimiia* 26 no.3:489-493 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institute of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(*ESCHERICHIA COLI*) (AMINO ACIDS) (AUREOMYCIN)

VISHNEPOL'SKIY, S., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

Pacific Ocean routes after the second World War. Mor.flot 15 no.2:
29-31 F '55. (MIRA 8:5)
(Pacific Ocean—Trade routes)

NIKITYUK, B.A.; VYSHESLAVOVA, M.Ya.

Mechanisms of disturbed embryonal development. Part 1: The influence of physical factors. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr 47 no.8:103-110 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. D.A.Zhdanov) 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo Instituta imeni Sechenova.

VYSHESLAVOVA, V.A.; IONOVA, T.V.; SULEYMANOVA, Z.I.; MARKOVA, L.A.; OSOKIN,
L.L.; ROMANENKO, A.K.; GUSLISTAYA, Ye.G.; DASHEVSKIY, I.Ye.;
BOGUSLAVSKIY, D.B.; JZINA, R.V.

Specific features in the technological process of viscose cord
production at the Dnepropetrovsk tire factory. Kauch.i rez. 24
no.1:1-4 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy shinnyy zavod i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

DYMOVA, T.N.; VYNESLAVTSEV, A.A.

Synthesis of sodium hydride. Zhur. neorg. khim. 5 no.10:2153-2156
O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut obshchey inorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova
Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Sodium hydride)

5.2400 also 2209

81213
S/078/60/005/010/003/021
B004/B067

AUTHORS: Dymova, T. N., Vysheslavitsev, A. A.

TITLE: Production of Sodium Hydride ✓

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 10,
pp. 2153-2156

TEXT: The authors describe a method of producing sodium hydride without using catalysts and emulsifiers. Electrolytic hydrogen and electrolytic sodium with 98.5% Na, compressed in gas bottles, served as initial substances according to ГОСТ 3279-55 (GOST 3279-55). The apparatus schematically shown in Fig. 1 consisted of an electrically heated autoclave with a stirring mechanism (400 - 700 rpm). 23 - 46 g of purified Na, freed from oil, were introduced into the autoclave. After the air had been displaced by hydrogen, it was heated (pressure of 2 - 4 atm); at 100°C, the stirring mechanism was switched on, and the temperature was increased to 280 - 350°C. The autoclave was emptied in nitrogen atmosphere. The product obtained was decomposed with water in an

Card 1/2

Production of Sodium Hydride

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S/078/60/005/010/003/021
B004/B067

apparatus shown in Fig. 2, the volume of the hydrogen released was measured, and NaOH was titrated. The authors give equations for the correction of the analysis for the metallic sodium and NaOH content of sodium hydride. Table 1 gives the data of the first series of experiments. The stirring mechanism was frequently interrupted. The second series (Table 2) was made with a stirring mechanism which the authors described as "elastic", and whose shaft was equipped with knives or narrow steel rods. This mechanism was very efficient, and a preparation was obtained with 91-98% NaH. An increase of pressure to 25 atm gave no better results. Above 350°C NaH was decomposed. The authors thank V. I. Mikheyeva and A. A. Zinov'yev for advice. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 12 references: 1 Soviet, 8 US, 3 British, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 27, 1959

Card 2/2

VYSHESLAVTSEV, A.A., inzh.

Standardizing the dimensions of buildings used in food industry
processing. Prom. stroi. 37 no.9:9-11 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Gipropishcheprom.

(Food industry) (Factories--Design and construction)

VYSHESLAVTSEV, Lev Valeriyevich, inzh.; BASTYNETS, Vladimir Mikhaylovich,
inzh.; SHTEYNBOK, G.Yu., inzh., ved. red.; TSOPP, L.E., inzh.,
red.; SOROKINA, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Oscillators for the alignment of radio receivers]Generatory
dlya regulirovki radiopriemnikov. Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta
nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 30 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-
tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 36, No.P-58-4/2)
(MIRA 16:3)

(Oscillators, Electron-tube)
(Radio--Receivers and reception)

VOLOKHONSKAYA, M.L.; VORONKO, N.D.; VYSHESLAVTSEV, S.I.;
YAROSHEVSKIY, F.Yu.

Results of semicarbaside-cadmium therapy in patients with
malignant tumors in incurable stage. Vop. onk. 9 no.6:92-104
'63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz polikliniki No.3 AN SSSR (glavnyy vrach - D.I. Sherstnev,
s 1958 g. - I.A. Strunin, zamestitel' glavnogo vracha po
lechebnoy chasti - N.P. Vasil'yeva). Adres avtorov: Leningrad,
V-164, Universitetskaya naberezhnaya, 5, Poliklinika No.3
AN SSSR.

KAPLAN, Ya.I.; OBUKHOV, A.I.; PILEVSKIY, M.V.; SHNITMAN, I.L.;
VYSHESLAVTSEV, S.I., nauchnyy red.; VOLNYANSKIY, A.K., glav.
red.; SOKOLOV, D.V., zam. glav. red.; TARAN, V.D., red.;
SEREBRYANNIKOV, I.G., red.; MIKHAYLOV, K.A., red.;
STAROVEROV, I.G., red.; VOLODIN, V.Ye., red.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY,
Ye.Ya., red.; SHIROKOVA, G.M., red. izd-va; GOL'DBERG, T.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Assembly of elevators] Montazh liftov. Moskva, Gosstroizdat,
1962. 227 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Elevators)

ACC NR: AP7004809

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/67/000/001/0149/0149

INVENTOR: Budyanov, V. P.; Krivonosov, A. I.; Vysheslavytsev, V. N.

ORG: None

TITLE: A converter for changing temperature to frequency. Class 74, No. 19246

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1967, 149

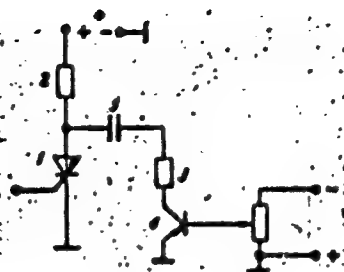
TOPIC TAGS: temperature conversion, relaxation oscillator, frequency control, transistorized oscillator

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a converter for changing temperature to frequency. The unit contains a transistor and a relaxation oscillator based on controlled or switching diodes. In order to control the frequency of the oscillations and simplify the converter, the collector of the transistor is connected through a resistor to a capacitor while the emitter is connected to the power supply terminal.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.362:621.317.39:53.087.92

ACC NR: AP7004809



1—thyristor; 2 and 3—resistors; 4—power supply; 5—capacitor; 6—transistor

SUB CODE: 09, 14/ SUBM DATE: 03May65

Card 2/2

Vysheslavtseva, T.V.

VYSHESLAVTSEVA, T.V.

Characteristics of breeder carp in the Volga Delta. Trudy

VNIRO 32:92-98 '56.

(MIRA 10:10)

(Volga Delta--Carp)

VYSHESLAVTSEVA, T.V.

VYSHESLAVTSEVA, T.V.

Observations on the development of carp eggs in the Volga Delta.
Trudy VNIRO 32:99-107 '56. (MIRA 10:10)
(Volga Delta--Carp)

VYSHEVSKIY, A. Sh., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Effect of vitamin C on the morphology of the thyroid gland which contains iodine and an iodine balance." L'vov, 1960. 14 pp; (L'vov State Medical Inst, Chair of Nutritional and Communal Hygiene, Chair of Histology); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 30-60, 140)

S/020/63/149/002/001/028
B112/B180

AUTHORS: Agranovich, M. S., Vyshik, M. I.

TITLE: Elliptic boundary value problems depending on a parameter

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 149, no. 2, 1963, 223-226

TEXT: The boundary value problem under consideration is due to I. G. Petrovskiy. It reads

$$Au \equiv \sum_{\alpha+|\beta| \leq s} a_{\alpha\beta}(x) q^\alpha D^\beta u(x) = f(x) \quad \text{in } G, \quad (1)$$

$$B_\nu u \equiv \sum_{\alpha+|\beta| \leq m_\nu} b_{\alpha\beta}(y) q^\alpha D^\beta u(x)|_{x=y} = g_\nu(y) \quad (y \in \Gamma, \nu = 1, \dots, r). \quad (2)$$

and is investigated in a bounded region G of the n -dimensional space E^n . The coefficients of the system and of the boundary operators are assumed to be dependent on a parameter $q \in Q$, where Q is an angular region of the complex plane with the vertex in the coordinate origin. Algebraic
Card 1/2

Elliptic boundary value problems ...

S/020/63/149/002/001/028
B112/B180

conditions (to be fulfilled by the system and by the boundary operators)
are derived which are sufficient for the unambiguous solvability of the
problem for large $|q|$.

PRESENTED: October 12, 1962, by I. G. Petrovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 8, 1962

Card 2/2

VYSHIN, V.I.

Interpretation of the optical activity of tellurium. Vest. Mosk.
un. Ser. 3: Fiz., astron. 18 no.3:6-10 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1, Kafedra optiki Moskovskogo universiteta.

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25368
S/079/61/031/008/006/009
D215/D304

AUTHORS: Razuvyev, G.A., Latayeva, V.N. and Vyshinskaya, L.I.
TITLE: Free radicals reactions of biscyclopentadiene-diphenyl
titanium
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 31, no. 8, 1961, 2667-2674

TEXT: The authors give a short survey of achievements in the field of organic titanium compounds and their brief characteristics, all based exclusively on western publications. In their experimental work they investigated the behaviour of $(C_6H_5)_2Ti(C_6H_5)_2$ under reaction conditions, used previously for phenyl derivatives of other metals. They investigated the reactions of this compound with different solvents: benzene, methyl and isopropyl alcohols, $CHCl_3$ and CCl_4 . When the solutions of the compound were heated in sealed tubes in complete absence of oxygen, a sharp change in their color was observed, from the

Card 1/3

25368

S/079/61/031/008/006/009
D215/D304

Free radicals...

initial yellow one to a dark green, which is the color of titanium compounds of lower valencies. The reduction of the titano-organic compound takes place probably according to the scheme:

$$(C_5H_5)_2Ti(C_6H_5)_2 \rightarrow (C_5H_5)_2Ti + 2C_6H_5$$
 The formation of free phenyl radicals was confirmed by the authors' further experiments: the free radicals removed hydrogen from alcohols and $CHCl_3$, chlorine from CCl_4 , dimerized in benzene and reacted with metallic Mg in a CCl_4 solution. $(C_5H_5)_2Ti(C_6H_5)_2$ is fairly stable in benzene or alcohol solutions, but is easily converted to the dichloride in CCl_4 alone, or in the presence of mercuric chloride, in which case the phenyl group is exchanged for the chloro group and $(C_5H_5)_2TiCl_2$ and C_6H_5MgCl are obtained. This exchange reaction (yield \pm 70%) takes place simultaneously with that of free radicals. The reverse reaction of replacement of chloro by the phenyl group takes place when the dichloride is heated with phenylmercuric

Card 2/3

25368

Free mdicals...

S/079/61/031/008/006/009
D215/D304

chloride. There are 1 graph and 16 references; 2 Soviet-bloc and 14 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the 4 most recent English-language publications read as follows: C.H.E. Bawn, I. Gladstone, Pr. Chem. Soc. 227, (1959); A. Jensen, F. Basals, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 81, 3813, (1959); W.P. Long, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 81, 5312, (1959); and D. H. Hey, T. Peters, J. Chem. Soc. 79, (1960).

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1960

Card 3/3

L 24832-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/ELP(j) Pz-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4048488

S/0020/64/150/002/0383/0384

39
28
B

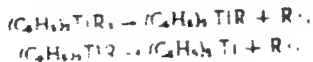
AUTHOR: Razuvayev, G.A., (Corresponding member AN SSSR), Latyayeva, V.N.,
Vysshinskaya, L.I.

TITLE: Decomposition of bis(cyclopentadienyl) derivatives of titanium in solvents

SOURCE: AN SSSR Doklady, v. 199, no. 2, 1964, 383-38.

TOPIC TAGS: bis(cyclopentadienyl) titanium, organotitanium compound, electron paramagnetic resonance, alkyltitanium, solution

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the work was to determine if there is any difference in the



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Card 1/2

L 24832-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049488

The nature of the radical does not affect the general nature of the exchange and decomposition reactions of $(C_5H_5)_2 TiR_2$. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 chemical equations.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Ior'kovsk im gosudarstvennom universitete im N. I. Lobachevskogo (Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry, Gor'kiy State University)

SUBMITTED: 02Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; LATYAYEVA, V.N.; VYSHINSKAYA, L.I.

Reactions of bis(cyclopentadienyl)diphenyltitanium with benzyl
chloride and triphenylchloromethane. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.1:
169-174 Jan '65. (MIRA 18:2)

ACCESSION NR: AP4040951

S/0020/64/156/005/1121/1123

(Corresponding member AN SSSR)

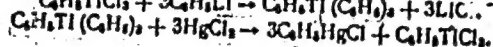
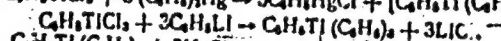
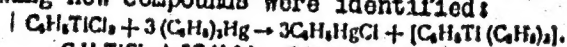
AUTHOR: Razuvaev, G. A.; Latyayeva, V. N.; Vyshinskaya, L. I.; Vyshinskiy, N. N.

TITLE: New monocyclopentadienyl derivatives of titanium

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 156, no. 5, 1964, 1121-1123

TOPIC TAGS: titanium, titanium derivative, monocyclopentadienyl derivative, Ti monocyclopentadienyl derivative, phenol, cyclopentadienyl dimethyltitane, diphenyl mercury, phenyl mercury chloride, organotitanium compound

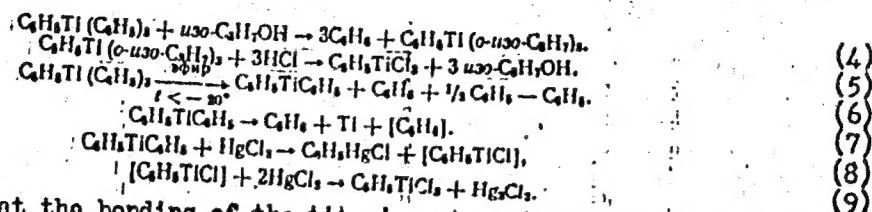
ABSTRACT: The authors analyzed reactions wherein the Cl atoms in monocyclopentadienyl titanium trichloride were replaced with phenyl groups. G. A. Razuvaev et al (DAN, 150 (1963) 566) Previously showed that, during the reaction of titanium tetrachloride, all four Cl atoms are replaced by phenyl radicals. The authors therefore initially analyzed the exchange reaction of diphenyl mercury with $C_5H_5TiCl_3$ at a 3 to 1 ratio in a benzene solution at room temperature. The following new compounds were identified:



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Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040951



Authors conclude that the bonding of the titanium atom with the cyclopentadienyl ring in the examined compounds is very similar to a ferrocene bond. Orig. art. has: 11 Formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. N. I. Lobachevskogo (Scientific Research Institute for Chemistry of Gorki State University)

SUBMITTED: 17Feb64

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; LATYAYEVA, V.N.; VYSHINSKAYA, L.I.

Decomposition of bis-cyclopentadienyl derivatives of titanium in solvents. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.2:383-384 N '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. N.I. Lobachevskogo. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Razuvaev).

RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; LATYAYEVA, V.N.; VYSHINSKAYA, L.I.

Free radical reactions of bis-cyclopentadienyldiphenyltitanium.

Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.8.2667-2674 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Titanium organic compounds)
(Radicals (Chemistry))